

Protestant Reformation



SSWH9 The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.

- d. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation; include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.
- e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.
- f. Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
- g. Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.

Essential Question # 7 - What role did Martin Luther and John Calvin play in the Protestant Reformation?

JOURNAL ENTRY, “Luther Leads the Reformation”

-
- On the Right Side first give a brief definition of the Protestant Reformation. Then complete guided reading (Handout) 17.3, which is a Cause and Effect Chart detailing the events of the Protestant Reformation.
 - On the Left Side make a two-column graphic organizer to compare the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.
 - **Underneath this** – write a bulleted titled, “Criticisms of the Church”. Detail the various social, political, economic, and religious causes of the Reformation.

Activating Words

ID These Terms!

Indulgence

Reformation

Lutheran

Protestant

annul

Anglican

Martin Luther

John Calvin

Predestination

Henry VIII

Elizabeth I

Gutenberg's Printing Press

Council of Trent

Jesuits

Setting the Stage

*Read a "chunk" titled
"Setting the Stage"*

*Reading Focus: Why was the Church
losing approval during the 1500's?*

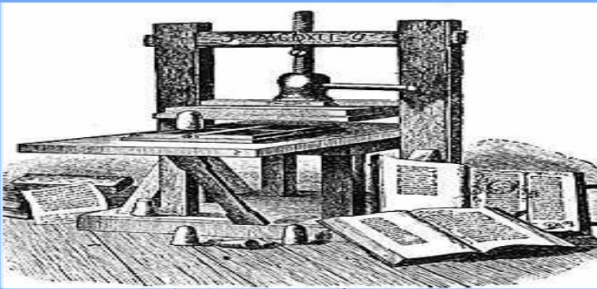


reveal

Causes of the Reformation

Why??

Social



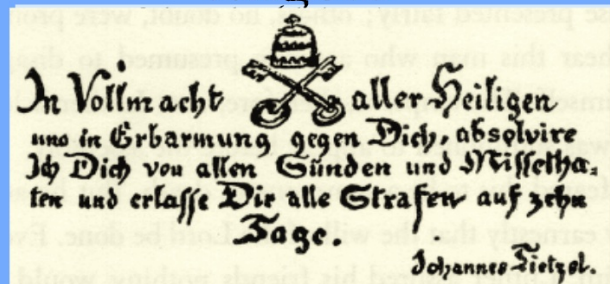
Economic



Political



Religious



Crisis of the Church

Growing popular dissatisfaction

- *Too much emphasis on ritual*
- *Increasing secularization*
- *Wealth, Corruption, and abuse*



Caricature of Pope Alexander VI



Causes of the Reformation

Immediate Causes:

- **In 1455 C.E., the First Bible was Printed on Guttenburg's Printing Press.**
- **This will provide many European with Cheap and Easy Access to the Holy Text.**
- **Easy Access to Cheap Bible Will Help Many European Learn to Read**
- **Literacy Rates Grow Rapidly and **Once People Learn How to Read They Will Start to Interpret the Bible for Themselves****
- **This Causes Problems for the Roman Catholic Church**



The first thing printed on Gutenberg's press was the Bible.

Increased Literacy and the use of vernacular



The Spread of the Printing Press



What was the Protestant Reformation?

- † **Prior to the Reformation all Christians were Roman Catholic**
- † **The [REFORM]ation was an attempt to REFORM the Catholic Church**
- † **People like Martin Luther wanted to get rid of the corruption and restore the people's faith in the church**

What was the Protestant Reformation?

† **In the end the reformers, like Luther, established their own religions**

† **The Reformation caused a split in Christianity with the formation of these new Protestant religions**

Differences Between Catholics and Protestants

1. Salvation Can Be Obtained by Faith in God Alone

Catholics Believe that Salvation is Obtained by Faith and “Good Works”

2. All Church Teachings Should be Based on the Bible Alone

Catholic Church Teaching are Based on the Bible and Catholic Church Traditions

3. All People of Faith Are Equal, There is No Need for Priests or other Clergy to Interpret the Bible

Catholics Believe that One Must Go Through the Seven Sacraments in Order to Reach Salvation.

d. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation;

Essential Question:

What was the Impact of the Reformation?

- *It divided the Church into Catholics and Protestants*
- *Protestants were divided into three groups:*
 - *Lutheranism - followers of Martin Luther*
 - *Calvinism - followers of John Calvin*
 - *Anglicanism - established by King Henry the VIII*

See pg. 491

What was the Protestant Reformation?

CHRISTIANITY

CATHOLIC



PROTESTANT

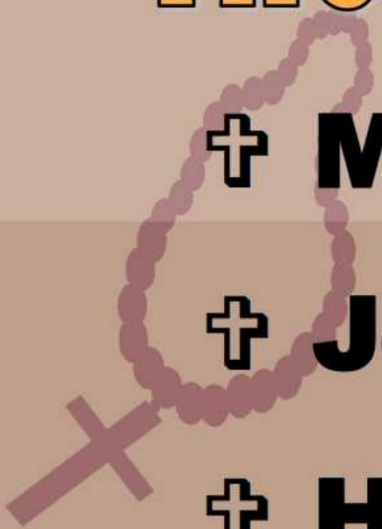


The Reformers

† **Martin Luther**

† **John Calvin**

† **Henry VIII**



The Reformers

Martin Luther

- **Believed in salvation by faith alone**
- **Posted the 95 theses**
- **Led the movement that gave birth to the Protestant Church**

John Calvin

- **Believed in predestination**
- **Expanded Protestant movement**

King Henry VIII

- **Dismissed authority of the popes in Rome**
- **Divorced, broke with the Catholic Church**
- **Formed the Church of England**

Take issue with the text!!

Read on pg. 489

"Luther Challenges the Church"

Focus: How does the text present Luther?

"The pope should not receive the sacrament seated, proffered to him by a kneeling cardinal through a golden reed, but should stand up like any other stinking sinner" - Martin Luther

You be the Judge!!!!

Connection to the Standard

d. include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.

Essential Question
What were the ideas of Luther?



Martin Luther

† Lived from 1483-1546 C.E. in Germany

† Father encouraged him to study law

† A sudden religious experience inspired him to become a monk



Luthers Seal



Martin Luther

- † He became troubled over the possibility of not going to heaven
- † He turned to the Bible, and confession for comfort
- † In the Bible he found the answer he sought



Luthers Seal

Why is Martin Luther So Angry?

➤ JOHANNES TETZEL

- Selling Indulgences - 1517

CF Authorized by Pope to Pay
for Construction of a New St.
Peter's Basilica in Rome

- Indulgence is a Pardon for a Sin



In Vollmacht  aller Heiligen
und in Erbarmung gegen Dich, absolviere
Ich Dich von allen Sünden und Missetha-
ten und erlasse Dir alle Strafen auf zehn
Tage.
Johannes Tetzel.

**Selling an Indulgence removed
God's Right to Judge Sinners
and Wrongly Promised the
Sinner Heaven without Penance**

ROMANS 1:17

“The righteous shall be justified by his faith.”

Luther realized that only faith (in the ultimate goodness of Jesus), not good deeds, could save a person. No good works, rituals, etc. would save a person if they did not believe.



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

MARTIN LUTHER (1483-1546 C.E.)

➤ Ninety-Five Theses (1517)

- Condemned Selling of Indulgences
- Only Inner Grace and Faith Guaranteed Salvation
- Denied Papal Authority over Faith



Luther nails *Ninety-Five Theses*
to Wittenberg, Germany
Oct. 31, 1517

Luther's 95 Theses

† A list of things he thought were wrong with the Catholic Church (95 Complaints)

† He criticized:

- The Power of the Pope
- The Extreme Wealth of the Church
- Indulgences (Catholic concept of Salvation)



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

MARTIN LUTHER (1483-1546 C.E.)

➤ Revised Christian Doctrine

- **Clergy no Different than Rest of the Christian People**
- **Rejected Belief in Purgatory**
- **Reduced SEVEN Sacraments to TWO: Baptism and Communion**
- **Called for End of Monasteries**



**The Balance:
The Church v. the Bible**

<http://www.americancatholic.org/FEATURES/sACRAMENTS/default.asp>

7 Sacraments of the Catholic Church

Baptism - is the first step in a lifelong commitment and discipleship

Eucharist - communion

Reconciliation - Sacrament of Penance has 3 elements: conversion, confession and celebration.

Confirmation - it is a Sacrament of Initiation for Catholics and a Sacrament of faith in God's fidelity.

Marriage - public sign that one gives one's self totally to one person.

Holy Orders - Sacrament of Ordination, the priest being ordained to lead other Catholics by bringing them the Sacraments

Anointing of the Sick - Sacrament of Last Rights, is the ritual of healing not for only the physical but the spiritual



Luther's 95 Theses

- † **Gutenberg's Printing Press made it possible for Luther to spread his beliefs**
- † **Posted his 95 Theses on Church doors in Wittenberg, Germany**
- † **Gained support from people and criticism from Church**



Pope Leo X (Medici)

† He was the Pope during the height of the corruption



Luther on Trial

- † **The Diet of Worms**
- † **1520 C.E. Pope Leo X orders Luther to give up his beliefs**
- † **Luther burned the order and was excommunicated**
- † **Luther went into hiding where he translated the New Testament into German – First Translation in a Vernacular Language**





Luther prepares to burn Pope's orders

LUTHERANISM

➤ Quickly Spread Through Germany

- **Led to Political, Economic and Social Upheaval**
 - **Rulers used it as Reason to Attack Neighbors for Political Reasons**
 - **Peasants Used it as Reason to Revolt against Lords and Landowners**
 - **Led to Extreme Religious Movements and Zealotry**



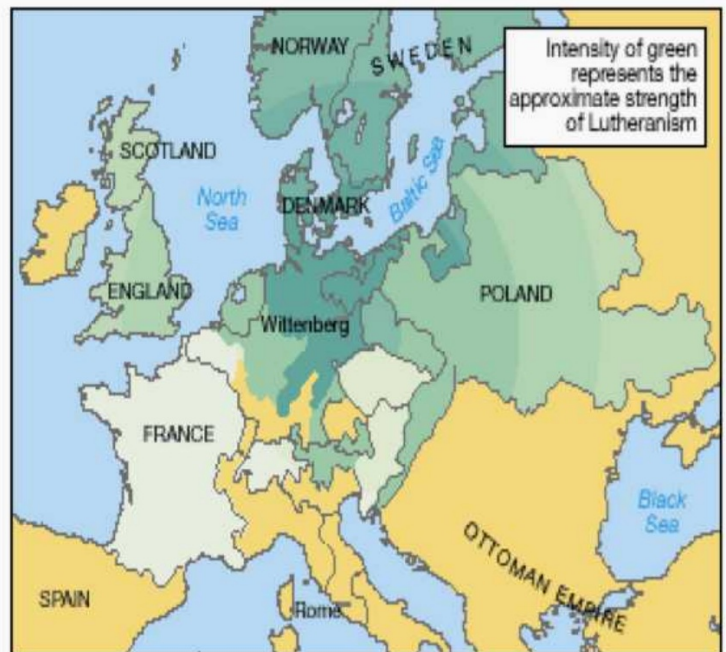
German Peasants' Revolt, 1524 C.E.

Acceptance of Reforms



- † **Some Local German Churches accepted Luther's ideas**
- † **Lutheranism was Formed as a Separate Church**
- † **Martin Luther Supported by German Princes who issued a formal "protest" against the Church for suppressing the reforms**
- † **The reformers came to be known as [PROTEST] ants - Protestants**

The Spread of Lutheranism



Immediate Results: Germany

- **Northern Germany: Princes converted to Protestantism, ending Papal Authority in their German States.**
- **Hapsburg Family, Rulers of Germany, Remained Catholic.**
- **War between Protestants and Catholics Resulted in devastation in Germany (Thirty Years' War).**

The Peasant Revolt - 1525 C.E.



Luther's Dying Words

“I am fed up with the world, and it with me. I am like a ripe stool, and the world is like a gigantic anus, and so we’re about to let go of each other.”

-Luther



Essential Question # 8 - What part did Henry VIII play in the protestant Reformation and what was the response of the Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation?

JOURNAL ENTRY, “England becomes Protestant” _____

- On the Right Side Create a 10-step flow chart that details the information beginning on pg. 492-494. It should end with a box about Elizabeth restoring Protestantism to England.
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- Underneath this write a ½ page why you think that the Church made the decisions they did at the Council of Trent. Label this paragraph, “The Council of Trent”. First summarize in bullets each of the four decisions on pg. 499, and then write a response about why they made those decisions in your opinion.

England becomes Protestant

Henry VIII attacked Luther's ideas and was named "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.

But he feared his lack of a male heir might bring political instability - he needed the Pope help once again!



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

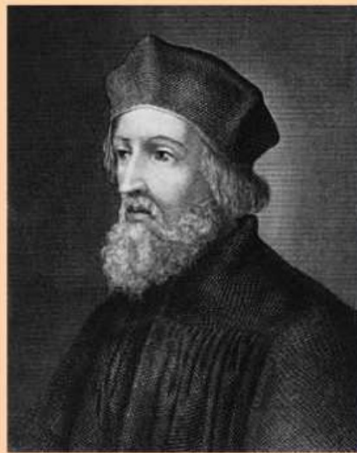
Continuing crisis of the Church

➤ **Calls for Reform from Others**

- **John Wycliffe**
- **Jan Hus**
- **Erasmus**



John Wycliffe



Jan Hus



Erasmus



Jan Hus, Burnt at Stake

Look for the Details!

d. include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.

1) What were the beliefs of John Calvin?

2) What were some of his strict beliefs?

3) What is Predestination?



pg. 491

John Calvin



**“May little
chickens dig out
your eyes
100,000 times.”**

**- Calvin speaking to
another reformer
whose ideas he
disagreed with**



John Calvin



† **Anti-Catholic**

† **Influenced by Martin Luther**

† **Disagreed with Luther's "Salvation
a through faith alone."**

† **Created his own Protestant
a religion in Switzerland**

Calvin's World in the 16th Century



Predestination



† Calvin believed in:

† **Salvation through Predestination**

† **At birth it is decided if you will
also go to heaven or hell**



Calvin believed in:

† Foreknowledge or Predestination:

– God knows everything that will
a happen in your life.

- Purified approach to life:

– No drinking, swearing, card
a playing, gambling etc..



CALVINISM



† **Started in Switzerland – Calvinists**

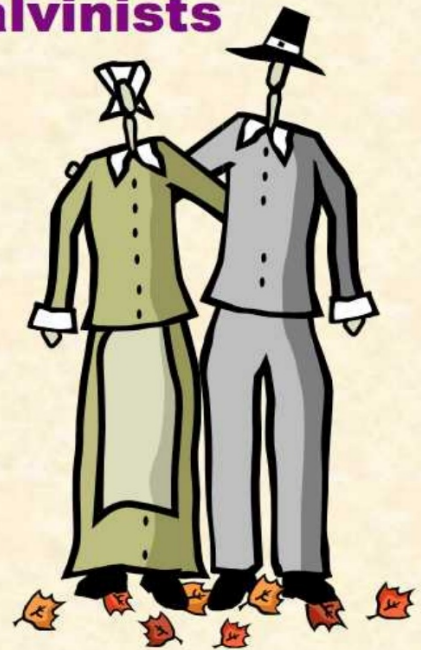
† **England = Puritans**

† **Scotland = Presbyterians**

† **Holland = Dutch Reform**

† **France = Huguenots**

† **Germany = Lutherans**



Christianity



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graph TD; Christianity --> Catholic; Christianity --> Protestant; Protestant --> Lutheran; Protestant --> Calvinism; Calvinism --> Presbyterian; Calvinism --> Huguenots; Calvinism --> Puritan
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Catholic

Protestant

Lutheran

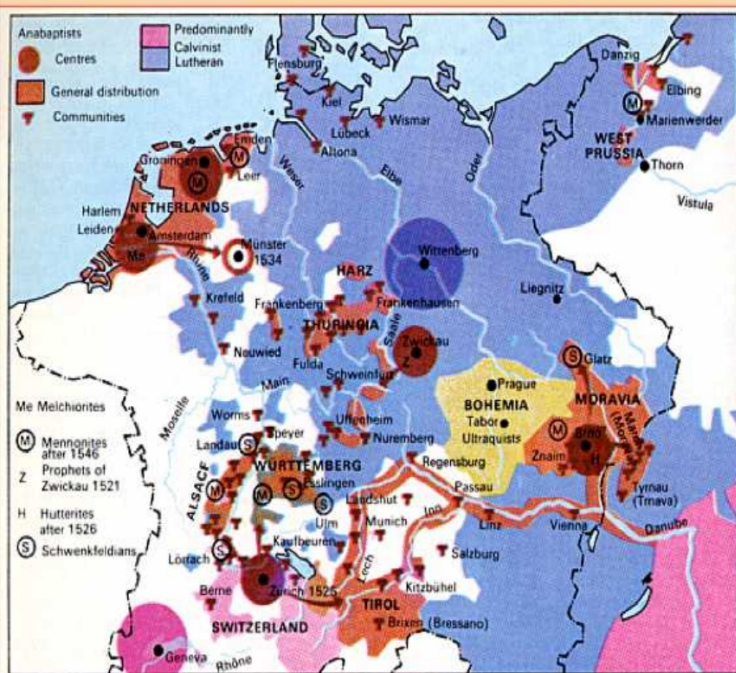
Calvinism

Presbyterian Huguenots Puritan

Protestant Churches in France (Late 16th Century)



The Anabaptists



Believer's baptism is the practice of Christians that defer baptism until a person is old enough to make a meaningful choice to be a practicing Christian on their own.

Dutch persecution of Anabaptists (Mennonites)

Reformation Europe (Late 16th Century)



Connection to the Standard

e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.

Essential Questions:

- 1) What was the Catholic (Counter) Reformation?*
- 2) Who were the Jesuits?*
- 3) What was decided at the Council of Trent?*

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The (Catholic) Counter Reformation

- *Catholics who were loyal attempted to reform itself.*
- *Ignatious of Loyola - wrote Spiritual Exercises, which detailed a day-to-day plan for meditating, prayer, and study of the Bible.*



Followers of Ignatious - The Jesuits

for 18 years Ignatious gained the support of many

*Jesuits focused there efforts
in three areas:*

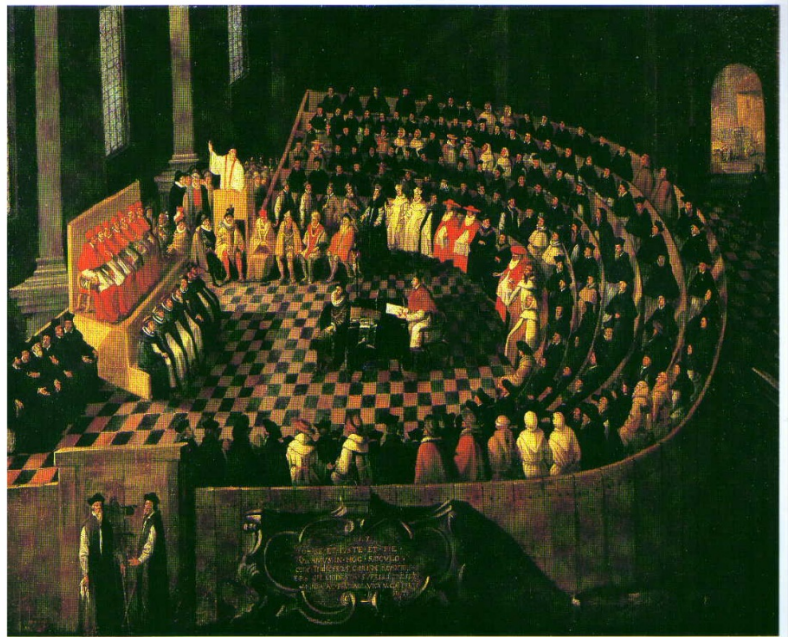
- 1) The education of children
and missionaries.*
- 2) To convert Christians.*
- 3) to stop the spread of
Protestantism.*



The Council of Trent Investigated abuses in Church.

They met in Trent, Italy to investigate abuses in the Church.

- 1. The Church's interpretation of the Bible was final.*
- 2. Christians needed faith and good works for salvation.*
- 3. The Bible and the Church were equally powerful authorities for guiding Christian Life.*
- 4. Indulgences were a valid expression of faith - but false selling was banned.*



The Council of Trent also condemned nudity in art





The Expulsion from the Garden of Eden, by Masaccio
before and after restoration.

It was painted in 1425, covered up in 1680, and restored in 1980.

Legacy of the Reformation

- *The Church's moral and political authority declined.*
- *Individual monarchs and states gained power.*
- *This led to the development of the modern nation-state*

This would lead to the Enlightenment -